

DIRECTORY

JAPAN
PINES, &c.,
39.

is now PUB-
READY FOR CIR-
ply to
H. B. MORRIS,
Mrs Bowra & Co.,
Queen's Road,
y 13, 1869.

NA MAIL.

AY, FEB. 25, 1869.

OF COMMERCE.

ersity of opinion ap-
the functions which
self-constituted, yet
as the Chamber of
ing to one view, its
ivate, it cannot, be
ntitled, to come for-
ative of the entire
y. Its functions are
se of an influential
nothing more. Its
ess is also alleged
ntative status, and
view maintain that
and influence exer-
Hongkong Chamber fully
units imposed by its
majority of residents
her hand; that Cham-
spite their non-public
riptive right the cha-
rative bodies; that
ions should be, and
as those of the com-
which they exist,
ew we entirely con-
se to enquire how far
in social intercourse
brought against the
or less acrimony, are
ble objections to the
side of action.

bandied about are,
three in number:—(1)
is unjustly exclusive;
members lack energy
posed to assume the
acter; and (3), that
ically disposed, there
lack of organiza-
policy in political
assertions there is
truth; but it may be
regards the alleged
rather a consequence
a non-energetic con-
sent members. Some
all invitation was sent
se who were not mem-
But in view of the
which had become its
a very large number
to take part in its
alof, with the remark
money away to pay
then no possible good
t to themselves or to
All that is needed to
er upon "a broader
manifestation of more
part of the present
e, he once seen that
e Chamber has mark-
official quarters and
embers will readily en-
ay well be that there
ounger portion of the
f sound ability, whose
rent events would be
d by no means advoca-
ivation to all junior
elves on the list of
pubt "Tai-pan-jem" is
gent, and the employed
s exceed the employer
as a general rule the
ada of the houses give
tion of public opinion,
restricting membership
might we doubt not
ly relaxed in special
ases. As regards the
there is little difficulty
the plainest terms, or
equally unmisakeable
A want of energy is
illure to invite discus-
great public question
a delay in starting it
ived at becoming prac-
it has been shown by
ing style in which the
are advanced; and for
Chairman (we speak of
cessor) and Committee
Still more has an uty
and public spirit been
agre attendance of mem-
eting called for public
to discuss so vitally im-
in as the revision of the
the actually (as graphically
e China Punch) drawn
Secretary and some
chairs! The Commit-
te members stay away,
plain that the Com-
ing the latter, as yet
grave complaint against
stitution of the Chamber
founded upon fact. If
e of the institution be
mitted there can be no
that, in the event of
ting to discuss political
atters of grave import-

ance, it is the duty of the Committee to
be provided with certain statements and
resolutions upon which discussion may
engage. It is their duty to arrive at such
a view, and propose so, and so.
Those who differ from the views expressed
or course proposed have a present op-
portunity of setting forth their own opi-
nions," and the discussion would then
assume a practical form. What, for in-
stance, could be more absurd than the
recent meeting about the opening of new
ports when the "public" were invited to
speak. It resulted in the meeting ter-
minating exactly where it should have
begun, the Committee being request-
ed to draw up a despatch and un-
less another public meeting be held, there
is every probability of a document which
embodies neither the opinion of the
Chamber or that of the outside public
being forwarded to H. M. Consul as an
emanation from the united wisdom of
the Chamber in particular, and Hong-
kong at large generally! We have some
hopes that under Mr Bryan's leadership
some order and reformation may be in-
troduced. Even the Chetco Chamber,
which we believe consists, or consisted,
of a chairman, secretary and two members,
gets more attention paid to its "memo-
rials" than does that of Hongkong.
Can or will the new chairman rescue the
latter from its fallen position?

LOCAL.

A SALE of horses and carriages took place
yesterday afternoon on the Parade Ground,
but there were few, if any bidders, and
most of the animals were bought in. Snow-
don, a racing pony, from the Shanghai
stable, was first put up at the reserve bid
of \$500, but no one went a "peg" higher,
so he was sold off. Gladstone, a dun-colour,
sold pony, from the same stable, was sold
cheap, to Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and
Co., for \$55, after some competition. High-
go, a great grey horse, was run up to
\$200, but not sold. After these three some
of the veritable "Colonial Screws" were
lod up, but one or two only found
purchasers. Then followed some police
"horses," but the only bid we heard was a
"two-cent stamp," for a homely-looking
brute, who appeared in the most despond-
ing state. A number of carriages were
offered for sale, but a few only were knock-
ed down to genuine purchasers.—Press.

TO-MAY'S POLICE.—
Before Mr. May, six men were brought
by Inspector Horspool, and charged by
that officer as suspicious characters. They
were apprehended by the Inspector at 1
o'clock this morning, in a house in Ship
Street, Wanchi (a known bad locality); but
it appears that Mr Horspool, while the oc-
cupants were reluctantly opening the door
from the inside, pushed in the door.
The action was taken on the strength of infor-
mation from Mr D. R. Caldwell, and the
house in question was pointed out by the
Gambling Farmer's informant. In the
house were found the six prisoners, one of
whom is a branded man, who was deported
in June last. He had no warrant.—His
Worship said he had already spoken to
inspectors of the care with which such
service as midnight arrests should be made.
Unarmed with any warrant or any author-
ity to break open the doors of apparently
peaceable citizens, inspectors, by doing so
without such authority deprived them-
selves of that protection which the law read-
ily gave in such matters. Had resistance
been made in the present case, the Inspec-
tor would have no redress whatever, as he
was doing wrong. Were he in the position
of inspector he would always be very cau-
tious of breaking in doors; he would rather
be a witness of a badger get into the house by
a window. Now that these men were
brought before him, he really did not know
what to do with them.—The Inspector re-
minded His Worship that one was a brand-
ed man.—This the Magistrate admitted,
but repeated that, for all that appeared to the
contrary, the others were peaceable citizens;
one was a military store coolie. He would
not be much astonished if there were
some actions for false imprisonment soon.
—The Inspector said he did not think that
respectable citizens would do such a thing,
branded criminal; and it was clear enough
that they were harboring a deported man.
Cases of the same kind had been brought
up before and decided by Mr Goodlake.
—Mr May asked the Inspector to show the
Ordinance which provided the punishment
of persons harboring branded men.—The
Inspector replied that he could not point
out the Ordinance, but he was certain that
such cases had been dealt with by Mr Good-
lake.—Mr Douglas, Gaol Superintendent,
here proved that first prisoner had been
branded and deported in June last; and
which his Worship remarked that the first
prisoner was a branded man.—In re-
ply to the Court, Inspector Horspool said
that he was of opinion that three of the
prisoners were sleeping in the same room
with the branded man; and further that
the prisoners were heard to say that there
was only one marked man, and that they
therefore could not see why they were all
apprehended.—Mr D. R. Caldwell, in reply
to the Court, stated that his men had been
after a branded man in Wanchi for two
days.—Prisoners who were not branded
stated that they did not know that first
prisoner was a marked and deported man;
and the first prisoner himself said that he
did not come to the Colony only a day or two,
thinking that a day or two would not make
much difference; he was not at all prepared
to be caught so soon, after coming to the
place.—His Worship informed the branded
man that he had been deported on certain
conditions, which would now be entirely
done away with by his return to the Colony.
His previous sentence would now be carried
out. The other prisoners were fortunate
that no clear proof of their connection with
the first prisoner had been forthcoming.
He would now discharge them; but they
would recollect that they placed themselves
in a very dangerous position by associating
with branded men. Five prisoners were
then discharged accordingly; and the brand-
ed man was removed to Gaol.

Peter Jensen, seaman on board the ship
Douglas (where he has been in hospital for some
time), summoned Captain Morrison of the
said vessel, inasmuch as he had not return-
ed a watch and other articles to defendant
when required to do so. The complainant
admitted that he had never asked for the
articles named in the summons; and as
Captain Morrison had handed them into

Court, the cause of action was consequen-
tially at an end, it, in truth, it had ever com-
menced. The Captain explained (as did
also Jensen himself) that the watch had
been given into his custody on an advance
of \$18; and the watch he promised to re-
turn to Jensen, if he carried out his articles
and returned in the ship to California.
—The case was therefore dismissed.

District Watchman No. 13 made a good
"catch" this morning. At half-past four
he observed two men in Caine Road en-
deavouring to open a door with a knife,
and he watched for a moment what they
were trying to do. The fellows however
caught sight of him, and at once made off,
one of them escaping and the other falling
into the hands of the deserving watchman.
A pair of pincers and a knife were found
on prisoner, who represented himself as a
carpenter who was out early in search of
work.—Mr May saw that this search was
successful by giving prisoner hard labor for
six months, and ordering him to find secu-
rity for twelve months in the sum of \$25.
This energetic carpenter was identified as
having been previously in Gaol as a rogue
and vagabond.

A case similar to the above occurred on
the Praya in which the credit of apprehen-
sion falls upon Sheikh Sufaid (Hindoo P.
C.) and Peer Bux (a Sikh P. C.) About 4
a.m. the Sikh saw a Chinaman moving
about in a stealthy manner, and asked him
for his pass; upon which John Chinaman
ran off; he was met and caught by Sufaid,
and both constables stated that they saw or
heard a metal instrument being thrown on
the ground. This was a house-breaking
implement, and prisoner had thrown down
his weapons to avoid inconvenient results.
Those nasty consequences were not avoided,
however, as Mr May gave him a sentence
precisely similar to the last, viz, 6 months
hard labor and security for other twelve
months.—Prisoner represented himself as a
boatman, who was abroad there early to
ply for hire and stated that he had picked
up the house-breaker's iron in the street,
being entirely ignorant of its use. His
defence was fortunately about as much
worth as the iron in this instance.

Two men from the U. S. S. Onida were
pretty heavily fined for having got into a
drunker row. Fines paid, after sorrow
was expressed all round.
One of the men of H. M. S. Cockchafer
was also fined pretty stiffly for a similar
offence; he had bit a chair-coolie severely in
the eye.

THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Court Paper for Friday, 26th February,
at 10 a.m.
ADJOURNED CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Re Charles Collins—Public sitting for
passing last Examination.

IN ADMIRALTY.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. and
"Douglas"—Motion to confirm Registrar's
Report.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONG-
KONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

HONGKONG, 25th February, 1869.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
DEAR SIR,—I have been requested by
the Board of Directors of this Company
to forward to you, for publication, the
Copy of a letter which I have addressed to
the Secretary of the Hongkong and Wham-
poa Dock Company Limited, in reference
to certain statements which were made at
their Meeting of Shareholders on the 19th
Instant, and which have since appeared in
the local papers.

Appended to the letter will be found the
Copies of Correspondence alluded to in a
paragraph in your issue of the 22nd Instant.
I am,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
ROB. S. WALKER,
Chairman.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG
AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

HONGKONG, 25th February, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—The Directors of the Com-
pany have, with great regret, noticed some
remarks made at the Meeting of the Hong-
kong and Whampoa Dock Company Lim-
ited on the 19th Instant, which they deem
of so great moment as to call impera-
tively for some comment, and have conse-
quently requested me to address you in
reference thereto.

Firstly, as to the assertion that your Com-
pany had endeavoured to maintain prices.
I beg to call your attention to that of the
Board to the annexed copies of two letters,
which show conclusively that the earliest
proposals for a combination of the two Com-
panies to establish a remunerative tariff of
prices were made by this Company, and
unconditionally rejected by the Hongkong
and Whampoa Dock Company. As to more
recent times, it is quite true that Mr Burrows
spoke to me or more members of our Board
on this subject in or about July last, but
at that time the building of our first Dock
at Kowloon was nearly completed, and we
then hesitated to comply with the proposi-
tion. It is not necessary for our proposi-
tion to go into all the reasons which
led us to the conclusion, that we should
not be consulting the interests of our
Shareholders by falling in with any such
proposal at that time; but, owing to exist-
ing and proposed arrangements, we then
expected very shortly to be able to de-
termine classes of work more economically
than our competitors, and as we possessed
a great advantage in the cost of our
premises to the town, which, by enabling
Masters of Vessels to attend to their ship's

business at Victoria, as well as to the
docking of their vessels at Kowloon, offered
inducements which almost counterbalanced
the long established influence of your Com-
pany; and as, in addition, from our towing
expenses not being so heavy, we considered
ourselves in a position to do more econo-
mically than the other Company, the ad-
vantages of the proposed combination did
not then present themselves as of such
importance to us as they had previously done.

The statements however that I am particu-
larly desired by the Board to address you
upon are those made by Mr Helland.

First, "that the attempt some time ago
to amalgamate was frustrated, chiefly
owing to the exorbitant value placed upon
the Union property at Whampoa, which
the (The Union Dock Company) estimated
at \$100,000, which he (Mr Helland) thought
worth about \$5000."

Second, "That it is 'certain the Union
Dock Company could go on only a short
time at present rates, as they were simply
cutting their throats by present prices' and
that he (Mr Helland) 'knew of vessels hav-
ing been docked for what would barely pay
for the pumping out of the Dock.'"

Third, "That they (the Union Dock Com-
pany) so far as he was informed lose some
\$8000 by the Government Yacht."
Firstly, then, in regard to the alleged
"attempt some time ago to amalgamate,"
it might be as well to state, that the
statement, that some communication had
passed between the two Companies on the
subject, but I am authorized to state
positively, that no overtures whatever
towards amalgamation have ever been
made by the Hongkong and Whampoa
Dock Company to this Company. I am
further requested by the Board to ex-
press their surprise, that a gentleman oc-
cupying a prominent position as a Director
of your Company, should have committed
himself to such a gratuitous discussion
of the value of the property of another
Company, a course in which we decline to
follow. Mr Helland, though materials for
retaliation are wanting, if the wish
really to go thoroughly into the question of
the present value of Dock property at
Whampoa, as against the prices paid for it
years ago.

Secondly, Mr Helland's remarks as to
our scale of charges, and the certainty of an
early dissolution of the Union Dock Com-
pany if they be persisted in, must be taken
for what they are worth. We, like the
other Dock Company, are a good deal de-
pendent upon those skilled in the making of
estimates, and we can only, as we do, take
every precaution to see that our work is un-
derestimated that does not show a reasonable
margin. In any case I am instructed to
say that, as far as we are able to ascertain,
in the various Dockings and Repairs for
which the two Companies have competed,
we have been as often above as below the
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company in
the amounts of our tenders, and I am in
a position to add that the work performed
by this Company since the opening of
the Kowloon Dock has invariably shown
a very fair profit. I am also desired to
give a most unhesitating contradiction to
Mr Helland's assertion that this Com-
pany has docked vessels for what would
barely pay for pumping out, as such is
utterly contrary to the facts.

Thirdly, as to Mr Helland's statement
that we are certain to lose \$8000 on the
Government Yacht so far as he was infor-
med. On behalf of the Board I have to
state, most emphatically, that Mr Hell-
and's informant has grossly deceived him,
and that there is as little foundation
for this alleged fact as for the other
assertions already commented upon.

As Mr Helland has thought fit to make
these statements at a public meeting of your
Shareholders, I am requested to forward
a copy of this letter to the local papers for
insertion.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
ROB. S. WALKER,
Chairman.

G. N. MITTO, Esq.,
Secretary Hongkong and Whampoa Dock
Company, Limited.

HONGKONG, Aug. 25th, 1865.

D. LAPRAIK, Esq.,
Secretary Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our conver-
sation, I now, in behalf of the Union Dock
Co. of Hongkong and Whampoa, Limited,
propose that a uniform scale be adopted
for the future by both Companies, and I
am willing to meet you at any time you
may think convenient, to decide upon the
scale of charges.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.

HONGKONG, 13th Sept., 1865.

J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq.,
Secretary Union Dock Co. of Hongkong and
Whampoa, Limited.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your favor of
25th Aug. I am requested by the Directors
of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.,
Limited, to inform you that they do not
think it expedient to enter into a compact
for a uniform scale of charges between the
two Companies, as, by so doing, private
individuals and Dock Proprietors would
then have the advantage.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) JNO. S. LAPRAIK,
Act. Secy. Hongkong and Whampoa
Dock Co., Limited.

A LAWYER was pressing a case urgently
upon a master-families, who had brought a
poor housewife-looking pater-familias along
with her, when she said, with vindictive
fire flashing from her eyes, "Mr Chairman,
you needn't think to catch me; you tried
that once before." Mr C. replied: "Ma-
dam, I haven't the slightest desire to catch
you, and your husband looks as if he was
sorry he did." The husband faintly assent-
ed.

The following peroration to an eloquent
harangue, addressed by a lawyer in Ohio to
a jury, is a rare specimen of climatic subli-
mity:—"And now the shades of night had
shrouded the earth in darkness. All na-
ture lay wrapped in solemn thought, when
these fondent ruffians came rushing like
on the howls of peace—broke upon the
plaintiff's door, separated the wedding, and
away my client's rich, gentlemen of the
jury, for which we claim fifteen dollars."

ONE man asked another why his beard
was brown and his hair white? "Because
he said," "one is twenty years younger
than the other."

MILDEW IN COTTON.

(Supreme Court & Consular Gazette, Feb. 20.)

Hardly a mail leaves China or India that
does not carry home reports and certificates
of mildew and other imperfections in cotton
goods. The shippers have to submit to
large deductions on this account, and the
importers and consumers are put to serious
inconvenience, and frequently to actual
loss. The effect on the trade is disastrous
by lowering the character of a staple which
for many years afforded no cause of com-
plaint. Yet although this depreciation in
the value of cotton goods has now continued
for a considerable time little seems to be
known upon this side as to the cause. No
doubt imprudent storage and unseasoned
cotton may account for some instances, but
in the majority of cases badly prepared
seed, and the introduction of various ma-
terials to increase the substance or the
weight of the fabric lie at the bottom of the
mischief. The manufacturers are therefore
generally to be blamed, but before a clear
case can be made out against them we must
accurately ascertain the cause and endea-
vor to suggest some means of removing or
reducing the evil. A manufacturer who
desires to send out his goods in such a con-
dition as will secure them from injury aris-
ing from within will take all the necessary
precautions. He will, by practical tests or
by the aid of a professional chemist, guard
against the presence of salt in the follow-
ing used, and of seeds in the soap. These
substances are highly hygroscopic, as every
one knows, and as is proved every day in
the domestic economy. When they are present
the steam generated in the holds of ships is
rapidly attracted to the goods, and the re-
sult is mildew and incipient decay. The
evil may be mitigated by increasing the
ventilation on board ships, but, no matter
what precautions are taken in the matter
of windsails and such like contrivances,
goods impregnated with soda salts will at-
tract the moisture which cannot be got rid of
by any mechanical device. Assuming the
interest of China merchants in the pre-
vention of injury to piece goods, a number
less other valuable hints, at once suggest
themselves. If the mercantile community
desired to protect themselves against fraud
in cotton and silk brought down from the
interior these articles would be bought sub-
ject to analysis. There is plenty of work here
for an analytical chemist. Were there such
a functionary in Shanghai all disputes about
water in silk and cotton would be settled
by his report. People would look out more
for adulterations and would throw up con-
tracts on account of them if there were any
means of proving their existence. In
Liverpool and all other great cotton ports
marts such professional chemists are to be
found, and are appealed to in hundreds of
cases where here such a means of protec-
tion is never thought of, simply because
the chemist is not forthcoming. We have
on two former occasions commented upon
the insufficiency of the empirical assays of
silver with which we have hitherto been
content. But it is quite time that in other
matters as well as in the important one of
bullion the rule of thumb principle should
be abandoned. In England the leading
chemists such as Muspratt, Kane, Horwath,
Ure and many others filled and fill in
various places exactly the position which
we desire to see occupied in Shanghai. Sci-
entific reports upon samples brought into
the market in a great measure determine
prices. Every resource of modern art is
brought to bear upon commercial questions.
Thus, for example, the purity of saltpetre is
determined by the refractive power of the
crystals. Irrespective of purely chemical
methods all the recent discoveries in light,
heat and magnetism have each special ap-
plications to the important question of ad-
ulterations. And then again a wide field is
opened to a professional analyst in a country
where mining must soon commence. For-
most has been carefully surveyed by Euro-
pean geologists and mineralogists, not
surely, from motives of mere idle curiosity.
A well-known American geologist is even
now engaged in an examination of the
mineral resources of the country round the
Poyang lake. The United States have sent
as their Minister to China a gentleman
whose diplomatic abilities have never been
tested, but who is universally recognised as
a high authority upon mining and cognate
subjects. These facts mean something very
different from the provisions of the Burlingame
treaty, and seem to indicate the ac-
tival of the time when Keating's celebrated
denunciation of mining operations is to be-
come a dead letter. When everybody will
be asking what is this, and what is that,
there should be some means of obtaining a
trustworthy answer.

Looking therefore, both to the actual
and the prospective requirements of Shang-
hai, we shall gladly hail any attempt to
supply a want which is none the less real
because it may not be generally felt.

A GREAT DISCOVERY IN GOLD
MINING.

(From the Toronto Weekly Leader.)

Intense excitement among the mining
speculators of Boston has been created, ac-
cording to accounts by the remarkable dis-
covery of gold in the testing of a new
treatment of ore by the use of a material
known as the "Stevens Flux," which has
recently been discovered and brought to
notice by Colonel C. C. Stevens, of New
York. It bids fair, if the reports may be
believed, to quadruple or multiply even be-
yond that the productiveness of the gold
world, and it is estimated by the Boston
Post, that at least 40,000,000 dollars in
Boston alone, which her merchants and
other capitalists have invested in rich but
unworked mines, and advertised as sunk,
will be redeemed and again become active
capital. We quote from the Post the fol-
lowing account of Colonel Stevens' dis-
covery, and of the practical trials made there-
with:

"Colonel Stevens was no geologist or
chemist, and first had his attention drawn
to sulphurets, and the desulphurizing of
gold ores while he was confined in Georgia,
in company with a large number of desert-
ers from the rebel army. These men were
uneducated, but had worked in the mines of
Georgia, for years, and simply knew that
if, as they said 'this sulphur could be got
rid of, the gold would all appear.' Their
oft-repeated conversation made a serious
impression on Colonel Stevens, though he
had as yet never seen a sulphuret. Some
time after the close of the war (this impres-
sion being still upon his mind) he accident-
ally became acquainted with the material
which he now uses for smelting ore, and
for which at the time, he knew no name,
not being a practical chemist. Directly
after this accidental discovery, which was
about one year ago, he came to Boston
when he ordered by express a small keg of
the material,

"Passing through Devonshire street one
day, directly after his arrival, and noticing
the sign of 'Samuel P. Gould, assayer,' he
called upon Mr. Gould and employed him to
make an assay, having first obtained some
sulphuretted ore for this purpose. Neither
Colonel Stevens nor Mr. Gould had any
idea of what 'the stuff' was that they were
going to use in smelting the ore. However
the treatment was made; and in place of
getting at the rate of 300 dollars per ton,
which was the mint assay of that particular
ore, they got over 1,400 dollars per ton.
This was astounding, and the two gentlemen
looked upon each other with amazement.
'Something wrong about this,' said the Co-
lonel, '1,400 dollars per ton—that will ne-
ver do.' So another test was made. The
balance of the ore was pulverized and di-
vided into equal parts. One half was then
assayed by the regular mint process, and
true enough it yielded at the rate of 300
dollars per ton. Then the other half was
treated with 'the stuff,' and again they
found 1,400 dollars per ton. This was as-
tounding and convincing, but 'we cannot
dodge the result,' said Mr. Gould, 'for there
it is.' Repeated experiments were then
made by Mr. Gould, and ores were sent to
this office to be tested, from nearly all the
companies in the country. In the mean-
time Colonel Stevens had secured by con-
tract all the material which is now known
as Stevens flux, contracting to pay 30,000
dollars a year for it for ninety-nine years.
Having thus secured for himself this great
desulphurizing agent he named it the
Stevens flux, for treating mineral ores.
In speaking of this flux, in recent
official papers Professor Hayes, state
assayer, says:—'This new flux is a
residue, remaining after the extraction of
sodium from the mineral cryolite, and con-
sists of fluoride of calcium, and aluminium,
with some caustic and some carbonate of
lime, in varying proportions, like silica
and oxide of iron. The fluxing power is
dependent on the fluorides present, and is
generally aided by the addition of a
chloride, such as common salt, in mixture
with it. Besides a high efficiency in
causing ordinary rocks and gangues to
become fluxed by heat, the fluorides give
a remarkable fluidity to the melted mass,
and they ensure the deposition of their
metallic globules reduced from the ores
submitted to trial, so that the metal is
found at the bottom, in a clean solid state
in cooling. Professor Hayes also says in
this same paper that his trials with this
flux covered its action on the silicious,
aluminous, calcareous rocks and sulphu-
retted ores with compound rocks; and in
all these applications their minerals were
perfectly melted, and the resulting glassy
masses and the metal, or regular, always
separated cleanly from the ore. Here
there is an admission, on the part of one of
our well-known men of science, that this
flux is the very agent asked for by the
Georgia miners to destroy the sulphur and
drive away the silica, the 'old queen bee'
of the mineral hive. The professor also
says that his experiment demonstrated that
'this flux may be applied in the large way
for reducing ores directly in furnaces of
proper form.' The statement has been
fully verified, the experiment being
made by the Acworth Mining Company, of
Georgia in a furnace erected by Colonel
Stevens, at Litchfield foundry, in East
Boston."

UNHAPPY CHURCHWARDENS.

(Spectator.)

The Romanizers in our Church offered
up on the 3rd November, in St. Clement's
Church, at Cambridge, a mass,—a "high
mass," it is said, whatever that may be,
for the repose of the late Primate's soul;
in other words, we believe, a full celebra-
tion of the Communion Service with the
special "intention" of procuring the re-
pos of good Dr Longley's soul; and the
Bishop of Ely is said to have
replied to those who complained of
this remarkable Romanizing fact, "Mr Bi-
shop, the churchwarden of St. Clement's,
Cambridge, and others,—that the synod
of introducing doubtful doctrines into our
Church by the use of unauthorized hymns,
anthems, and introits is not to be justified
on any principle of loyalty and honesty;
but he adds, to the complainants, "you
are probably aware that a decision of the
Court of Arches has been given to the ef-
fect that prayers for the dead have not
been forbidden by the Church of England,
and you will therefore see that there may
probably be a legal difficulty in dealing
with the question which you have brought
to my notice." No man can
help sympathizing with Mr Nichols and
other unhappy churchwardens of English
churches in this critical ecclesiastical
crisis,—when Dr Colenso's views and the
duty of free criticism of the Bible are
divined into one ear, and Mr Purchas's
views and the duty of celebrating mass
for the repose of departed dignitaries are
divined into the other ear,—and these em-
bodiments of immovable calm and dignity,
their own Bishops, tell them piteously in
answer to their appeals against both classes
of innovations that the Court of Arches
has decided in favour of retaining both,
so that there will probably be a "legal
difficulty" in dealing with the question
they have brought to the notice of their
right reverend father in God. Three
unhappy Churchwardens! Hitherto they
have thought Church-going, and Church
ministrations generally, a sort of mild
salutative to the worries of the world, calm-
ing and sobering institutions, in which it
was their high privilege to be told of their
superiority to the superstitions of Roman-
ism on the one hand, and to the destructive
Rationalism of our age on the other. And
now they find themselves safe from neither
the one nor the other. They are at any
time liable to be told either that there is
some error in the Bible which a discrimi-
nating mind should reject, or that there is
some wonderful medieval or foreign super-
stition (as they had always thought it)
which a pious mind should accept. They
scarcely know whether, when they are
invited to reconsider the doctrine of dam-
nation, it is most likely to be with a view
to giving it up, or with a view to alleviat-
ing the terrible sufferings of the "middle
state" by offering up masses for some
one who is dead. The Churchwardens can have
no comfort in their lives. Who are they
that they should suddenly be torn asunder
between clergyman who explain away hell,
and clergyman who offer to shorten the
time in purgatory—and this too, without
comfort, or hope of comfort, from their
bishops! The Privy Council declines to
interfere with clergyman who make distinc-
tions between "eternal" and "everlast-
ing" punishments! The Court of Arches
has decided that the Church of England
does not forbid prayers for the dead! And
if they say, 'Well, but there are no prayers

for the dead,—they are masses for the re-
pose of the souls of the dead, is not that
rank Romanism? The disheartening reply
is, that masses only mean special celebration
of the communion Service with intention,
intention, namely, to secure rest for those
no longer with us. What a juncture for
Churchwardens.—Mr. Nichols and his
friends! Who is sufficient for these
things!

After all, though one cannot help smiling
sadly for a moment at the theological vor-
tices into which the worthy but unprepared
city men, or shopkeepers, or it may be at-
torneys, apothecaries, or the like, are drawn
at times like the present, when the Church
becomes instead of a region of still life, a
region of active strife, every one must see
that by such controversies, and only by
such controversies, can the true principle
of Protestantism, the principle that every
man should be "convinced in his own
mind," be tested and applied. Hitherto
the ordinary mass of English Churchmen
have been no more capable of explaining
what they believed and why they believed
it, than so many Roman Catholics. By a
great price they seem likely to obtain this
freedom,—the price being thrown for a time
into an utter confusion of mind, of being be-
wildered by the muttering of masses on one
side, and the "exposure" of Biblical errors
on the other, till they are compelled to ask

Intimations.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

Shareholders are requested to take notice that the FIFTH CALL is payable in two instalments of \$100 each on 31st March and 30th June next, at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum will be charged after the above dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, February 16, 1869.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of \$12 1/2 per annum, or \$4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 20th instant, will be payable on and after MONDAY the 25th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the undersigned for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
Hongkong, January 21, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HIS HOTEL will be conducted under a new arrangement commencing on the 1st of December. The Charges for Board will remain as follows:

Board, \$4.50 a month. Tiffin only, \$15 a month. Dinners only, \$30 a month. One Breakfast and one Tiffin, 80 cents. One Dinner, \$1.25.

There is an excellent assortment of wines for sale at moderate prices.

The Charges for Lodging will be very considerably reduced. Rooms are offered to monthly lodgers at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, or \$45, a month.

Occasional Visitors are charged \$4 a day for their Rooms with or without board.

There is an ample supply of Bathrooms, and Gas is laid on throughout the house.

Hongkong, November 28, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ALL Orders for Goods Supplied to or work done for the Hotel must be signed by the Secretary of the Company. The Company will not undertake to pay for any Goods Supplied without such Order.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. LANGDON DAVIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 27, 1868.

NOTICE.

DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable rates, from English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese or German into Chinese, or from Chinese into English. Address: The "China Mail" Office, 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE Undersigned hereby intimates that he has this day received the appointment of Surveyor to FRENCH LLOYDS under date of December 22nd, 1868.

ROBT. MCMURDO.
Hongkong, January 9, 1869.

SAIL-MAKING.

F. W. CROFT & Co., having secured the services of an experienced Sail-Maker, are prepared to MAKE or REPAIR SAILS at very reasonable rates.

Hongkong, December 10, 1868.

PATERSON & HANDLEY,

House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters, 16, Queen's Road, West, and at the Achong's Yard, Praya West.

Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

ANDREW MILLAR,

HOUSE, SHIP & STEAM-BOAT PLUMBER.

COPPERSMITH & BRASSFOUNDER.

No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane.

Hongkong, October 28, 1868.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING ESTABLISHMENT.

Hollywood Road, No. 6, next to the Hotel d'Europe, lately Mrs. Vinton's.

CHARLES F. SEABURG.

Hongkong, December 8, 1868.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,

MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES ERECTED in the Best Style.

LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on the Shortest Notice.

Apply at
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

C. L. VOLKMAN,

Private Boarding Establishment.

20, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 7, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

FAWCETT & Co.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, GENERAL STORE KEPPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

PORTRAITS

M. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of Persons and PHOTOGRAPHY of Rooms.

Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 11, 1869.

Intimations.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at No. 5, BONHAY ROAD, W. Good Accommodation.

Apply at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, January 29, 1869.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co.,

DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Ships' Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

"TEETH EXTRACTED."

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY,
23, Wellington Street,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 9, 1868.

GEORGE GLASSE,

(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS)

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED & REFITTED.

Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

EASTLACK & WINN,

Surgeon Dentists,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclusive of postage) 12s. 12 per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,

AND
LAW REPORTS FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week, Commercial Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged 1s. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 60 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

RENTS and Accounts COLLECTED with punctuality and despatch.

And
DISTRAINT WARRANTS or RENT ISSUED and EXECUTED.

Security, if required.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG.

HAS on hand a large Stock of COAL of best quality, and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick despatch at Current Rates, or deliver the same under Contract, at Hongkong and any other Port in China.

The Depot drawing supplies from the best Mines only, intends to provide a superior article, free of the Surface Coal that has hitherto prejudiced consumers.

MILLSCH & Co.,
Agents.
Kilung, April 2, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the climates of India and China as this fine and invigorating medicine. It is particularly adapted to the constitution of European ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the above climates will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the climates of India and China. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

Hongkong, February 1, 1867.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., Resident Surgeon.
Mr. YOUNG, House Surgeon,
W. PATERSON, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00
2nd " (2 Beds), " " " \$2.00
3rd " (Public Ward), " " " \$1.00

(These Charges are inclusive of all Medicine and Attendance, but exclusive of Wine or Articles not in the recognized Dietary Table.)

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, returnable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:—

1st Class, \$40.
2nd " " \$30.
3rd " " \$20.

By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer,
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

Intimations.

"STAG HOTEL."

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

Breakfast, 9 A.M.
Dinner, 1 P.M.
Tea, 7 P.M.

Refreshments provided at all hours.
Regular Daily Meals at \$30 per month.

The undermentioned Papers are filed:—
China Mail, Daily Press, China Express, Illustrated London News, Punch, Engineer, Scientific American, China Punch.

ICE DRINKS.
Hongkong, May 4, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

HOUSE TO LET.
With possession from 1st March.
THAT desirable residence "BOULDER LODGE," at present occupied by The Hon. H. J. BAIL, Esq. Good Stables attached.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1869.

TO LET.
HOUSES, Commodious in every respect, in that healthy and desirable locality, viz., *Mosque Terrace*.

Apply to
JOHN GERRARD.
Hongkong, February 8, 1869.

CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR STREET.

A FEW Sets of these desirable CHAMBERS are now vacant, and can be had on reasonable terms. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

TO LET.
THE Corner HOUSE, No. 13a in Peel Street, containing five Rooms with Compendious Room and Godown attached. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to
H. PETERSON SETNA,
At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARER & Co's Office, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, January 19, 1869.

TO LET.
THE Corner HOUSE, No. 22 A, in Gage Street, containing six Rooms with Compendious Room and Godown attached. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to
H. PETERSON SETNA,
At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARER & Co's Office, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, December 1, 1868.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession,
TWO Two-Storey Granite GODOWNS at Wanchi, adjoining the Timber Yard of the Union Dock Company.

Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, November 23, 1868.

TO LET.
WITH immediate possession, the House and Offices, No. 4, Gough Street, lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON & Co.

Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

TO LET.
A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate.

Apply to
ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, October 5, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof GODOWN capable of containing 1,000 chests of Opium. Situated in the most central part of Queen's Road. Apply to
J. F. ROSE, Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.
Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET.
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, situated on the Rise of the Hill, Westward, and an easy distance from the Queen's Road. Apply to
MIL BARRINGTON,
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1869.

NOTICE.

TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank.

For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godown.

Possession to be had on the 1st March.

Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1869.

TO BE LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.

Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co's,
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

For Sale.

PER MAIL, &c.

MISS GARRETT has received Plain and Fancy SILKS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Children's HATS and BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c.

Connoisseurs' Kid GLOVES.

White French Jean and Satin BOOTS.

Ladies' and Children's Walking BOOTS, SLIPPERS, &c.

Foot BALLS, Croquet GAMES and STANDS, RACE and other GAMES, DOLLS, and TOYS of all kind, in great variety.

Hongkong, February 15, 1869.

BONNETT & Co.

HAVE received by latest arrivals, RACING SADDLERY, JACKETS, CAPS, white CLOTH for Riding Breeches, BOOTS, RACING SPURS, &c., &c.

Also, and an assortment of general SADDLERY.

Ladies' HATS, WREATHS, Jet JEWELLERY, &c.

Gentlemen's SCARVES, and colored and white Kid Gloves.

1, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, January 2, 1869.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived, ex *Overland Mail*.
PRIME OVERLAND TEA.
Do. Dutch HERRINGS, in Kits of 4 doz.

100 cases Bismarck CHEESE, each 1 doz. L. FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1869.

CENTRAL SOCIETY COGNAC.
ON SALE.

A FEW Cases of the above, just arrived ex *Shanghai*. In one dozen Cases \$8 each. Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, January 26, 1869.

FOR SALE.
Ex "*Whitehall*," "*Red Deer*," and other Arrivals.

BASS'S ALE in hogheads and kilderkins. Do. in glass quarts and pints.

Guinness's Dublin STOUT in qts. and pints.

Barclay & Co's PORTER in wood.

Hennessey's Pale BRANDY in bottle.

Gates & Co's superior Pale BRANDY in bottle.

Barlaresque's superior fine Champagne COGNAC.

Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, from \$7.50 to \$13 per dozen.

Light dinner SHERRY at \$6 per dozen.

Tawny Old PORT.

Full flavored FRUIT PORT.

Swain and Board's GINGER WINE and GINGER BRANDY.

Oldman's Stores of every description, from Crosse & Blackwell and J. H. Mortons, Compton Brothers' HAMS, CHEESE and BACON, Oxford, Cambridge and German SAUSAGES, Paté de Foie Gras TRUFFES, Assorted Truffled Game and Meat Paté; Perigord TRUFFLES, at
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned offer for Sale at very moderate prices a Choice Assortment of fine flavored Kishian WINES, as:—
Genuine JOHANNESBERGER CABINET.
STEINBERGER CABINET.
MARCOBRUNNER CABINET.
SCHLAUBERGER.
LIEBFAUEN MILCH.
NIERENSTEINER, in quarts and pints.
JOSEPHSHOFER.
RUESHEIMER BERG.
SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints.

Also,
Ruinart Peré & Fils CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
Gaspard Testut's CHAMPAGNE, in qts. and pints.
Perrin Joubert's CHAMPAGNE.
Adolph Collins Bonzy MOUSSEUX CABINET.
Eugene CLIQUEUR.
Duc de Montebello CORDON, in quart and pints.
Sparkling HOCK.
After Dinner CLARET, in pints.
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

FOR SALE.
D. Henry's best Government Navy CANVAS constantly on hand at
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "*Finest*," "*Red Deer*," &c.

HUBBUCK'S boiled LIME OIL, in drums and wood.

HUBBUCK'S raw LIME OIL, in drums and wood.

HUBBUCK'S bright VARNISH, in barrels.

Spirits of TURPENTINE, in drums.

HUBBUCK'S best white ZINC, white LEAD, dry red LEAD, black, green and blue PAINTS, &c., &c.

Peacock's patent Composition, rigging LEATHER, Pump LEATHER, Deep Sea Lead LINES, hand Lead LINES, Log LINES, signal LINES.

Assorted colors BUNTING.

Best English Split PEAS, in barrels, at
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

Just Received from "*Rotterdam*,"
WYNDAU FOKING'S Double ORANGE CURACOA.

Wynndau FOKING's white CURACOA.

A V GIN in white and square bottles.

Pomerance BITTERS.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

Just Received from France and for Sale by the undersigned.

A Fresh supply of BUTTER in Bottles in finest condition.

Gruyere CHEESE.

French CHOCOLATE at 75c. per lb.

A fine assortment of French BONBONS and CONFECTIONERY.

FRUITS in juice, from Teyssonneau, Do. in Brandy.

Crystallized FRUIT, BONBONS with Mottos, &c.

A large assortment of VEGETABLES in tins. MACCARONI and VERMICELLI, French MUSTARD, French Salad OIL, French white WINE VINEGAR.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

FOR SALE.
ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, FOR THE SALE OF THEIR ASSORTED CHINESE AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

Namely,
Finest:
" Bengali Club Chutney
" Lucknow Chutney
" Cashmere Chutney
" Fintore Chutney
" Cold Skinner's Chutney
" Major Gray's Chutney
" Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel, 20s
" Mulligatawnie Paste
" Curry Paste
" Tamarind Fish, 100
" Tamarind Fish, 20s
" Tamarind Fish, 10s
" Mango Fish, 7s
" Smoked Mango Fish, 11s
" Chili Vinegar
" Cayenne Pepper
" JAMS and JELLIES.
2-lb. tins 1-lb. tins.

Guava Jelly
" Tipperary Jam
" Preserved Limes
" Peppermint Limes
" Pine Apple Jelly
" Pickled Limes
" Bael Preserve
" Bengal Huups
" N. B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and Pastes, shipped in bulk, to any quarter of the Globe.

Payne and Co.,
Have always on hand a large Stock of superior MANILA CIGARS, of all sizes. Terms: Remittance, or reference in Calcutta, to accompany order.

For orders over \$25, 20 per cent discount will be allowed, all Goods free on board in Calcutta.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
MESSRS. ROBERTS & Co's, Reims CHAMPAGNE.
CARTÉ BLANCHE.
" NOIRE.
GLADIATEUR.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China, Messrs. SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1869.

NOTICE.
M. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a Series of 40 Views of Hongkong, price \$25.—
10 Views from Plates, 10 by 12
do. do. 10 by 8
4 Small instantaneous Subjects from the Dragon Processors.

Hongkong, September 4, 1868.

FOR SALE.
DRAUGHT PORTER in Kilderkins.
Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.
Hongkong, August 27, 1868.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BELATRE BUNGALOW,
Calcutta.

FOR SALE.
The following SETS of the "CHINA PUNCH" can be obtained, stitched in paper wrappers, at the rate of 25 cents per copy viz:—

Set.	deficient	No.	Price.
1st.	deficient	5.	per set \$5.75.
21	"	4, 5.	" \$5.60.
2	"	4, 5, 6.	" \$5.25.
3	"	complete from 10.	" \$3.75.
11	"	" 11.	" \$3.50.
4	"	" 15.	" \$2.50.
5	"	" 16.	" \$2.25.
6	"	" 16.	" \$2.25.
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.	"	"	" \$2.25.

Also a few separate copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

C. A. SAINT.

FOR SALE.
MANILA HARD WOOD.
Consisting of:
MOLAVES,
BANABAS,
ARANGAS,
And other descriptions.

Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, August 11, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE New Superior Manila CIGAR in cases of 200 each.

BIEFFELD AND ZACHARLAE.
Hongkong, November 9, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.
Ex "*Great Republic*,"
ANDERSON'S Solace TOBACCO.
Ex "*Mail Steamer*,"
Amber MOUTPEICES,
Cherrywood STEMS,
CIGARHOLDERS.

Superior CIGARS,
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TIENTSIN ...	Atlantia	N. Ger. hg.	Carlowitz & Co
Do. ...	Louisa*	Dan. bk.	
Do. ...	Ellen Morris	Brit. hg.	Bourjuai, Rubener & Co
YOKOHAMA ...	Vulcan	N. Ger. str.	E. Schellhass & Co
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Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

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Four Treaties with China.

- 1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.
- 2.—Treaty with the United States.
- 3.—Treaty with France.
- 4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia

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Articles of Trade with China.

- 1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
- 2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
- 3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues, China, &c. of the same.
- 4.—Description of Articles of Import.
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Foreign Commerce with China.

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- 6.—Ports of Tatsmah and Taiwan in Formosa.
- 7.—Port of Ningpo.
- 8.—Port of Shanghai.
- 9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in the Interior.
- 10.—Port of Tanchau or Chefoo.
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- 10.—English and French Weights, &c.
- 11.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 to 6.

Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.

- 1.—Comparison of Prices.
- 2.—Relating to Exchanges.
- 3.—Relating to Time.
- 4.—Comparison of Weights.
- 5.—Measurement of Cargo.
- 6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the adjacent Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Pronunciations of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coast.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, have been selected from goods, exchanges, &c. have been taken from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished by the Guide by Patrick R. Schuchman, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of Canton, Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot,' with short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in Chinese; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of

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<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Flag & Rig.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Consignees or Agents.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Intended Dispatch.</i>
Arthur	Crosby	Mer. bk.	250	January 25	Russell & Co		
Pertha	Mooney	Brit. str.	285	Feb.	25 Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Quinn *	Mollar	N. Ger. str.	643	Feb.	14 Siemssen & Co	Shanghai	
Hoffheiser	N. Ger. str.	226	Feb.	24 Melchers & Co	Tientsin		
Olivia	N. Ger. bk.	226	Feb.	18 Wm. Pustau & Co			
wang Tung *	Pitman	Brit. str.	493	Feb.	8 Douglas Lapraik & Co	Shanghai, &c.	
Quinn	Dan. bk.	227	Feb.	4		Tientsin	
Adams	Schnohagen	N. Ger. bk.	450	Feb.	3 Siemssen & Co	Yokohama	
United Service *	Gauje	Brit. str.	777	Feb.	25 Borneo Company		
* At Canton.							

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自是日所有各支收
數目均歸末士先地
管理故特字週知
英八月十五號
末士先地謹啟

1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 2650-2651, 2652-2653, 2654-2655, 2656-2657, 2658-2659, 2660-2661, 2662-2663, 2664-2665, 2666-2667, 2668-2669, 2670-2671, 2672-2673, 2674-2675, 2676-2677, 2678-2679, 2680-2681, 2682-2683, 2684-2685, 2686-2687, 2688-2689, 2690-2691, 26